

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1776.

The proposed PLAN or FRAME of GOVERNMENT for the commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania.

[Printed for consideration.]

TH E commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania shall be governed hereafter by an assembly of the representatives of the freemen of the same; and a president and council, in manner and form following.

1. The supreme legislative power shall be vested in a house of representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania.

2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a president and council.

3. Courts of justice shall be established in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this state.

4. The freemen of this commonwealth or state shall be trained and armed for its defence. And the militia shall have such frequent elections of their officers (general officers excepted) as shall be regulated from time to time by militia laws; the officers to be commissioned by the president in council.

5. Every freeman, of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state or commonwealth for the space of one whole year, next before the day of election, and paid public taxes during that time, shall enjoy the rights of an elector, on taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity to the commonwealth, if required.

6. The house of representatives of the freemen of this commonwealth shall consist of members, persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of this commonwealth respectively. And no person shall be elected unless he has resided in the place for which he shall be chosen two years immediately before said election; nor shall any member, while he continues such, hold any other office, except in the militia.

7. No person shall be capable of being elected a member to serve in the house of representatives of the freemen of this commonwealth more than four years in seven years. Nor shall any one person serve more than four years successively.

8. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually by ballot, by the freemen of the commonwealth, on the first Monday in October for ever (except this present year) and shall meet on the third Monday of the same month; and shall be styled "the general assembly of the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania," and shall have power to choose their speaker, the treasurer of the state, and their other officers; sit on their own adjournments; prepare bills, and enact the same into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members. They may expel, but not a second time in the same session, if the member expelled is re-elected by the same constituents; they may administer oaths or affirmations on examination of witnesses; redress grievances, impeach criminals, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state or commonwealth; but they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this constitution.

9. A quorum of the house of representatives shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of members elected; and, having met and chosen their speakers, shall each of them, before they proceed to business, take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz: "I, _____ do swear (or affirm) that, as a member of this assembly, I will not propose, or assent to, any bill, vote or resolution, which shall appear to be injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared in the constitution of this state, but will, in all things, conduct myself as a faithful, honest representative and guardian of the people; and according to the best of my judgment and abilities." And each member, before he takes his seat, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz: "I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe."

10. Delegates, to represent this state in congress, shall be chosen by ballot by the future house of representatives at their first meeting, and annually for ever after. Any delegate may be superseded at any time, by the general assembly appointing another in his stead. No man shall sit in congress longer than two years successively, nor be capable of re-election for three years afterwards.

11. If any county or counties shall neglect or refuse to elect and send representatives to the general assembly, the representatives of the other counties, provided they are two thirds of the members from the counties that do send, shall have all the powers of the house of representatives as fully and amply, as if the whole were present.

12. The doors of the house, in which the representatives of the freemen of this state shall sit in general assembly, shall be and remain open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the state may require the doors to be shut.

13. The votes and proceedings of the house of representatives shall be printed weekly, during their sitting, with the yeas and nays on each act, question, vote or resolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot.

14. All bills of a public nature shall be read three times on three different days, in the house of representatives, after the third reading, shall be printed and published for public consideration, at least seven days before they are read a fourth time; and shall then be debated and amended, before they

are enacted into laws; and, except on occasion of sudden necessity, shall not be enacted till the next sitting of the house.

15. The style of the laws of this commonwealth shall be, "Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same." And the general assembly shall affix their seal to every bill, as soon as it is enacted into a law; which seal shall be kept by the assembly, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

16. [Not drawn up in form; but after considerable debate, it was on motion *Resolved*, That the freemen of the counties may vote in districts; and also, that at those district elections, they shall vote for all the members for the assembly in one general ticket, out of the county at large.]

17. The supreme executive council shall consist of nine members, to be chosen in the following manner, viz: Nine counsellors shall be chosen by the house of representatives, within one week after a quorum is met and qualified, which said counsellors are all to serve for the first year, one third of them to serve for that year only, one third for two years, and one third for three years; whose places respectively shall be supplied by new elections, to be made in the house of representatives, of one third annually for ever. No member of the house of representatives shall be chosen a member of the council; vacancies by death, or otherwise, shall be filled by the house of representatives, at their next sitting. The president and vice-president shall be chosen annually by the joint ballot of the house of representatives and council, out of the members of the council. No person shall be president for a longer space of time than three years together; and any person, having served in that station for three successive years, shall be incapable of that office for the space of four years afterwards.

18. The president, and in his absence the vice-president, and members shall be a quorum, and have power to appoint and commission judges, naval officers, judge of the admiralty, attorney general, and all other officers civil and military, other than such as are to be chosen by the house of representatives, or the people, agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter; and shall supply all vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, removal or disqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this constitution. They are to correspond with other states, and transact business with the officers of government civil and military; and to prepare such business as may be necessary to lay before the general assembly. They shall sit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments; and shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines in all cases whatsoever, except in cases of impeachment, treason, and murder; and in cases of treason and murder shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next session of assembly, and no longer; but there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishment on impeachments, or for high treason or murder, except by act of the legislature. They are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the house of representatives, and they may draw upon the treasury for such sums as shall be appropriated by the house. They may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the house only; and shall have power to call together the house of representatives, when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The president shall be commander in chief of the forces of the state, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. The president and council shall have a secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any counsellor may enter his dissent, with his reason in support of it.

19. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sealed with the state seal; and attested by the secretary. The said seal to be kept by the council.

20. Every officer of state, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the house of representatives, either when in office or after his removal, for mal-administration. All impeachments shall be before the president or vice-president and council, who shall hear and determine the same.

21. No member of the council shall be capable of holding a seat in the house of representatives, during the time of his being a counsellor; but he shall, by his office, be a justice of the peace for the whole state.

22. The judges of the supreme court of judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removable at any time by the house of representatives; they shall not be allowed to sit in the continental congress, executive council, or house of representatives, nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

23. The supreme court shall have the powers of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the compelling the performance of trusts and agreements, discovery of frauds, perpetrating testimony, obtaining evidence from places not within this state, and the care of the estates and persons of those who are non compos mentis, as they shall be hereafter regulated by law.

24. Trials shall be by jury as heretofore; and it is recommended to the legislature of this state, to provide by law against every corruption, or partiality in the choice, return, or appointment of jurors.

25. Courts of sessions and common pleas shall be held quarterly in the city, and in each county; and the legislature shall have power to establish all such other courts, as they may judge for the good of the inhabitants of the state. All courts shall be open, and justice shall be impartially administered without corruption and unnecessary delay. All their officers shall be paid an adequate but moderate compensation for their services. And if any officer shall take greater fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this state.

26. All prosecutions shall commence in the name, and by the authority, of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and all indictments shall conclude with these words, *against the peace and dignity of the same*. The style of all process hereafter in this state shall be, *The commonwealth of Pennsylvania*.

27. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of intended fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors; in such manner as shall hereafter be regulated by law, and all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

28. Excessive bail shall not be exacted for bailable offences. And all fines shall be moderate, and saving mens tenements, apparel, bedding, and the necessary tools of their trade or calling.

29. Justices of the peace shall be elected by the freemen of the city and counties respectively, that is to say, Two persons shall be chosen for each ward, township, or district, as the laws shall hereafter direct; and their names shall be returned to the president and council, who shall commission, one of them for seven years, removable for misconduct by the house of representatives, and re-eligible at the end of that time. No justice of the peace shall sit in the house of representatives, unless he first resign his commission; nor shall be allowed to take any fees nor any salary or allowances, except such as a future legislature may grant, in consideration of expenses necessarily incurred by their journeying to, and attending on, public courts.

30. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected annually, in each county, by the freemen; that is to say, Two persons for each office, one of whom is to be commissioned by the president in council. No person shall continue in the office of sheriff more than three successive years, or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards.

31. All elections, whether by the people or in general assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary. And any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow, any such rewards to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year.

32. Every elector, before he votes at the first general election for representatives in assembly, and, if required, at any general election hereafter, shall take the following oath or affirmation, unless he shall produce a certificate from some justice of the peace, that he had, before that time, taken the same, viz: "I, _____ do swear (or affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and will, according to my abilities, preserve the freedom thereof; And that I will also, to the best of my judgment, vote only for such persons as I do esteem of fidelity and knowledge, worthy and capable of executing the trust reposed in them."

33. All fees and perquisites, fines and penalties, and every other emolument whatever, heretofore granted or paid to the proprietary and governor, and his deputies, for the support of government, shall hereafter be paid into the public treasury, unless altered or abolished by the future legislature.

34. A register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county; the officers to be appointed by the house of representatives, removable at their pleasure, and to be commissioned by the president in council.

35. The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any part of the government; and the house of representatives shall not pass any act to restrain it. Nor shall any printer be restrained from printing any remarks, strictures or observations on the proceedings of the general assembly, or any branch of government, or any public proceeding whatever; or on the conduct of any public officer, so far as relates to the execution of his office; provided it does not extend to the informing an enemy in actual war, concerning our strength, weakness, disposition, or any other thing which may serve the enemy or injure the state.

36. As every freeman, to preserve his own independence (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility unbecoming freemen, in the possessors and expectants, faction, contention, corruption and disorder among the people. But if any man is called into public service, to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to expect a reasonable compensation for his services; and whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable, as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be, and shall be lessened by the legislature.

38. The future legislature of this state shall regulate entails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.
39. The penal laws, as heretofore used, shall be reformed by the future legislature of this state, as soon as may be, and punishments made, in some cases less sanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crimes. In the mean time the laws shall remain in full force as they now stand, except such as declare any allegiance to the king of Great Britain, or vest any authority in the proprietors or late governor of this state, or which are in any wise repugnant to or inconsistent with this constitution.

40. Houses ought to be erected for punishing by hand labour those who are guilty of crimes not capital, wherein the criminals shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private persons.

41. No man, or set of men, of any denomination or profession, are intitled to particular privileges or exemptions from punishment for offences; therefore the words "without benefit of clergy," where the punishment is death, ought to be hereafter disused in legislation, and the punishments inflicted that shall be directed by law.

42. All officers shall take an oath or affirmation to endeavour to preserve this constitution inviolate, and together with the oath or affirmation pertaining to the office.

43. No money or goods shall be raised upon or paid by any of the people of this state, by way of public tax, custom or contribution, except by a law made for that purpose; and before any law be made for raising it, the purpose for which any tax is to be raised, ought to appear clearly to the legislature to be of more service to the community than the money would be, if not collected, which being well observed, taxes can never be burthens.

44. Every foreigner of good character, who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire and hold land or other real estates; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born freeman of this state, except that he shall not be capable of election as a representative until after two years residence.

45. The inhabitants of this state shall have liberty to fowl and hunt, in seasonable times, on the lands they hold, and on all other lands therein not inclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable water, and others not private property.

46. A school or schools shall be established in each county by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities.

47. Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immorality shall be made and constantly kept in force, and provision shall be made for their due execution.

48. No article of the declaration of rights of this state ought ever to be violated on any pretence whatever.

49. In order that the freedom of the commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by ballot, on the first Monday in October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and on the first Monday in October in every seventh year thereafter, two persons in the city of Philadelphia, and two in each county of this state, to be called the council of censors, who shall meet together on the second Monday of November next ensuing their election, the majority of whom shall be a quorum, and whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the present constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part? And whether the legislative or executive branches of government have performed their duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves or exercised other or greater powers than they are intitled to by this present constitution. They are also to enquire whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of the commonwealth; in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records; they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the constitution. These powers they shall continue to have for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer. The said council of censors shall also have power to call a convention to meet within two years of their sitting, if there appear to them an obvious necessity of amending any article of this constitution, which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people; but the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject.

L O N D O N, June 3.

A gentleman who arrived on Friday from the Hague says, "the people there, who have money in the English funds, begin to be very uneasy about the fate of it. They apprehend, that by next summer the Americans will have totally thrown off their dependency on England, consequently the credit of the nation will be lost, and the stocks sink to nothing. He declared he was commissioned by twenty capital people to draw their money out for them, and lend it over."

June 26. Something very interesting is certainly at this moment in agitation, between our court and that of France. Lord Stormont has carried over a very sharp remonstrance, on the dissingenuous proceedings of the latter, which have not yet transpired; however, in all probability the next mail will make the whole affair public.

Lady Stormont accompanied his lordship to France; they embarked in the utmost haste at Dover, on Sunday morning last at two o'clock.

Yesterday advice was received from governor Carleton, at Quebec, that gen. Burgoyne, with most of the ships that sailed with him, is safe arrived there; that

they were very plentifully supplied with provisions, and all in good health and spirits, and under no apprehensions of a further attack from the provincial army.

This morning some dispatches were received at lord George Germaine's office from Virginia, but the particulars are not as yet made public.

The plan of operations laid down for the king's forces the ensuing campaign, is to attack the provincials on the back settlements, and the shipping at the same time to annoy the towns on the coast, whereby it is expected to cut them out more work than all the hands they have will be able to do.

The last dispatches from Versailles, we hear, contain the most positive assurances of the friendly disposition of that court towards Great-Britain, both in respect to our disputes with the American colonies, and the new arrangements his most christian majesty has thought fit to make in administration of public affairs.

On Thursday last arrived at Spithead, the transport with the Waldeck troops on board; and they are preparing for their immediate departure for America.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 23.

"Saturday night arrived at Spithead 16 fail of transports from Bremerlebe, with the last division of Hessian troops, amounting to 1500, who are all well; and this morning four transports from the Downs arrived at Spithead, which we hear are the last. We have now four men of war, four frigates, and several small armed vessels, who are to convoy the transports to America, which amount to about 60 fail in all, and are all ready to sail at an hour's notice."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 20.

"Since the beginning of March to the present time, no less than seven vessels have sailed, and three are up, and will fail in eighteen days hence for Surinam, and other Dutch settlements, all loaded with German and Polish emigrants, to settle there, most of whom would have gone for British America, had it not been for the present disturbances."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 15.

"It is said, that the ambassadors from Spain, Portugal and England, are to have a meeting with our ministers at Versailles, in order to endeavour to settle matters between Spain and Portugal, upon an amicable footing. A marriage is even said to be on foot between the princess Elizabeth, sister of the king, and the prince de Eclair, of Portugal."

B O S T O N, Sept. 2.

At a general court marshal, held at Ticonderoga, the 26th day of July, 1776, by order of the hon. major general Gates.

Colonel Poor, President.

M E M B E R S.

The four eldest Colonels, the four eldest Lieutenant Colonels, and four eldest Majors of the northern army.

Captain Wentworth was brought before the court, and accused of "refusing to go on duty, when regularly warned by the adjutant of the regiment to which he belonged."

The court having considered the evidences, were of opinion, that capt. Wentworth was guilty—and sentenced him to be cashier'd, and advertiz'd in the public papers, as having wilfully neglected his duty, with a view of being discharged the service.

Agreeable to this sentence, Jonathan Wentworth, of Somersworth, in Strafford county, New-Hampshire, late captain in col. Poor's regiment, is published to the world as a scoundrel, guilty of neglecting his duty evidently with a design of obtaining a discharge from the service of his country.—A crime till this day unheard of!

His countrymen, 'tis hoped, will treat him with the contempt merited by so infamous a conduct.

By the general's order,

JOHN TRUMBULL,

deputy adjutant general of the northern army.

Head Quarters, Ticonderoga, Aug. 25, 1776.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 17.

In C O N G R E S S, Sept. 14, 1776.

Resolved, That all continental troops and militia going home from service, restore all continental arms and other property, and also all ammunition remaining in their possession at the time of their being about to return; their pay to be withheld unless they produce certificates from the commissary of stores, or quarter-master general, or their deputies in the department where such continental troops or militia shall serve. And if any continental property or ammunition be carried away by the militia before this *Resolved*, stoppages to be made from such as have not received their pay, and that measures be taken with those who have been paid by the council of safety or legislatures of each state, for the restoration of such continental property and ammunition.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

On Friday last arrived here from Martinico, the continental ship of war the Reprisal. Lambert Weeks, Esq; commander. On board of said ship came passengers several French officers, who we hear are strongly recommended to the honorable the congress by the governor of Martinico. One of them it is said is an accomplished engineer.

The honourable continental congress have promoted the colonels Gadsden and Moultrie, of South-Carolina, and colonel Macintosh, of Georgia to the rank of brigadiers general.

On Thursday evening and Friday morning the honourable Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, Esquires, returned to this city from Staten Island, where they spent three hours in a conference with lord Howe, upon the subject of his propositions to the congress. We hear that his lordship possesses no other powers to accommodate the dispute between Great-Britain and the United States than those mentioned in the act of the British parliament for appointing commissioners to grant pardons, &c.

Since our last a vessel arrived in this port with 2000 bushels of salt. The whole of it was immediately

bought up by a respectable merchant of this city, who is now selling it out in small quantities, at a very moderate advance, for the benefit of the public.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country.

"Though absent I have not been unmindful of the great matters committed to our charge; it is indeed no less than to determine whether the inhabitants of this state shall be many or few, happy or miserable. If they are happy they will be numerous; but if by any contracted notions, or for want of the true spirit of government, we cramp our constitution in some of the most essential points, in order to please bigots, either to the world or religion, we may without the spirit of prophecy foretel, that the future inhabitants of this land will be few, and those few poor and delpicable. I most heartily wish that some men of very good sense amongst us could unfetter themselves from the shackles of education, I will however make great allowances for those unaccountable prejudices."

Sept. 18 The following papers are published by order of congress.

Extract of a letter from general Washington to the president of congress, dated New-York August 23, 1776.

I have the honour to inclose you for the perusal and consideration of congress, sundry papers, the whole of which, except No. 3 and 7, I received yesterday evening by a flag, and to which I beg leave to refer congress."

"Sir

"Being deeply interested in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence, which I flatter myself may be rendered conducive to the restoration of a desirable peace. And in this view I request your excellency's permission to land at New-York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the same before the general congress.

"In the course of a conversation I have had with lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is vested with, as well as his disposition for establishing an equitable and permanent peace, are altogether misunderstood by the colonies.

"For in consequence of a sketch of some propositions being offered for his consideration, he very frankly assured me he was willing to confer upon those grounds with any gentlemen of the greatest influence in this country.

"As I am at liberty to declare his sentiments, I have the honour to inclose for your excellency's information a copy of my correspondence with his lordship, and of the propositions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my present request.

"Attending in the boat to be indulged with your answer, I have the honour to be, your excellency's most humble servant,

DRUMMOND.

General Washington, &c. &c. &c.

"My Lord,

New-York, August 17, 1776.

"I have your lordship's favour of this day, accompanied by papers on subjects of the greatest moment, and deserving the most deliberate consideration.

"I can allow much for your lordship's well meant zeal on such an occasion, but I fear it has transported you beyond that attention to your parole, which comprehends the character of a man of strict honour. How your lordship can reconcile your past or present conduct, with your engagement, so as to satisfy your own mind, I must submit to your own feelings, but I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of objecting to the mode of negotiating proposed, while your lordship's line of conduct appears so exceptionable.

"I shall by express forward to congress your lordship's letter, and the papers which accompanied it. The result will be communicated as soon as possible. I am sorry to have detained your lordship so long, but the unavoidable necessity must be my apology. I am, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and very humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

"Lord Drummond,"

"My Lord,

"I take the liberty of sending inclosed the sketch of propositions referred to in my late conversation with your lordship, which propositions, I have understood, the colonies were disposed, not many months ago, to make the basis of a reconciliation with Great-Britain. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Sloop Polly, Aug. 13, 1776.

DRUMMOND.

To Lord Howe."

SKETCH of PROPOSITIONS communicated to Lord Howe, on the 12th of August, 1776.

1. "That it shall be ascertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what supply towards the general exigency of the state each separate colony can furnish, consistent with its ability.

2. "When such supply is thus ascertained, that each colony shall, by acts of its own assembly, impose such taxes as they shall find expedient for the raising of the said supply.

3. "In consideration of the fluctuating state of all young countries, that such taxes may not, in their operations, become partially or accidentally burthensome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies towards the general exigency of the state, such articles shall be chosen, as the objects of imposition, as they shall deem the most likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the said colonies.

4. "That these taxes, so imposed, shall, as in the customs, be levied by officers of the appointment of the king; and that a perpetual grant, of the produce of these taxes, shall be made by the respective assemblies to the crown of Great-Britain.

5. "As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by establishing a security against the apprehended invasion of property by parliament, a formal relinquishment shall be made, on the part of Great-Britain, of all future claim for taxation over these her colonies.

6. "To remove all future suspicions from the minds of the colonists, that under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be imposed for the farther purpose of revenue, an application of the produce of duties imposed on articles of trade by the British parliament shall be made towards defraying the expenses of the separate treasuries, and to be subject to the respective houses of assembly."

"My Lord,

"I have received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 13th, inclosing a sketch of the propositions mentioned in your late conversation, which I return herewith.

"As I think they contain matter that, upon a conference and cool discussion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I shall, with great satisfaction, embrace the first opportunity that may be offered upon those grounds, to promote so desirable an event. I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant.

H. W. E."

"Right Hon. the Lord Drummond."

The following is the purport of the message sent from lord Howe to congress, by General Sullivan.

"That though he could not consent to treat with congress as such, yet he was desirous of having a conference with some of its members, whom he would consider for the present only as private gentlemen, and meet them himself as such, at such place as they should appoint.

"That he, in conjunction with general Howe, had full powers to compromise the dispute between Great-Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both, the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the declaration of independency took place.

"That he wished a compact might be settled at this time, when no decisive blow was struck, and neither party could say that they were compelled to enter into such agreement.

"That in case congress were disposed to treat, many things, which they had not as yet asked might and ought to be granted them; and that, upon the conference, they found any probable ground of an accommodation, the authority of congress must be afterwards acknowledged, otherwise the compact could not be complete."

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, September 5, 1776.

Resolved, That general Sullivan be requested to inform lord Howe, that this congress, being the representatives of the free and independent states of America, cannot with propriety lend any of its members to confer with his lordship in the private characters, but that, ever desirous of establishing peace on reasonable terms, they will send a committee of their body, to know whether he has any authority to treat with persons authorized by congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same.

Resolved, That to-morrow be assigned for electing the committee.

September 6, 1776.

Resolved, That the committee to be sent "to know whether lord Howe has any authority to treat with persons authorized by congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same" consist of three.

The members chosen, Mr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. E. Rutledge.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The committee, who were appointed to wait on lord Howe, having returned to congress, made their report in the following words:

"In obedience to the order of congress, we have had a meeting with lord Howe. It was on Wednesday last, upon Staten Island, opposite to Amboy, where his lordship received and entertained us with the utmost politeness.

"His lordship opened the conversation by acquainting us, that though he could not treat with us as a committee of congress, yet as his powers enabled him to confer or consult with any private gentlemen of influence in the colonies, on the means of restoring peace between the two countries, he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that subject, if we thought ourselves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character. We observed to his lordship, that as our business was to hear, he might consider us in what light he pleased, and communicate to us any propositions he might be authorized to make for the purpose mentioned; but that we could consider ourselves in no other character than that in which we were placed by the order of congress. His lordship then entered into a discourse of considerable length, which contained no explicit proposition of peace, except one, viz. that the colonies should return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great-Britain. The rest consisted principally of assurances that there was an exceedingly good disposition in the king and his ministers to make that government easy to us; with intimations that, in case of our submission, they would cause the offensive acts of parliament to be revised, and the instructions to governors to be reconsidered, that so if any just causes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government were perceived to have crept into the instructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

"We gave our opinion to his lordship, that a return to the domination of Great-Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the king and parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and answered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had shown under their tyrannical government, and that we were not till the last act of parliament, which declared us out of the king's protection, that we declared our independence. That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general, that every colony had approved of it when made, and all now considered themselves as independent states, and were settling or had settled their governments accordingly; so that it was not in the power of the congress to agree for them that they should return to their former dependent state. That there was no disposition in the colonies to peace, and their willingness to enter into a treaty with Britain, that might be advantageous to both countries. That though his lordship had at present no power to treat with them as independent states, he might, if there was the same

good disposition in Britain, much sooner obtain fresh powers from thence for that purpose, than powers could be obtained by congress from the several colonies, to consent to a submission. His lordship then, saying that he was sorry to find that no accommodation was like to take place, put an end to the conference.

"Upon the whole, it did not appear to your committee, that his lordship's commission contained any other authority of importance, than what is expressed in the act of parliament, viz. that of granting pardons, with such exceptions as the commissioners shall think proper to make, and of declaring America or any part of it to be in the king's peace upon submission. For as to the power of enquiring into the state of America, which his lordship mentioned to us, and of conferring and consulting with any persons, your commissioners might think proper, and represent the result of such conversations to the ministry, who (provided the colonies would subject themselves) might, after all, or might not, at their pleasure, make any alterations in the former instructions to governors, or propose in parliament any amendment of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of such a power would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had she still continued in her state of dependence."

Sept. 21. By letters received yesterday from New-York we are informed, that the enemy were encamped but two miles from head quarters, that they were landing all their heavy artillery from Long Island at Hornsbrook; and that an attack was shortly expected on our lines, which were very formidable.

From sundry gentlemen who arrived from New-York yesterday and the day before, we collect the following intelligence: that gen. Washington on Monday having received intelligence that a considerable party of the enemy was approaching his lines at Harlem, he prepared to attack them with one party in front, whilst another attacked them in the rear to prevent their retreat, which was nearly effected, when the enemy, after a smart engagement, secured their retreat under cover of their men of war in the East river. Colonel Knolton commanded one of the major Leech the other, the former killed and wounded. That the regulars had lost thirty men killed. That we had taken three field pieces and lost only five men. We are also informed that on Sunday evening last our people had sent three fire ships down upon the enemy's fleet, one of which had grappled with a man of war, but the man of war disengaged herself, they burnt to the water's edge without doing any damage.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Sept. 2.

"Capt. Proctor is confined in the common gaol in Halifax, is treated most barbarously, and had been in irons ten weeks on board the Mercury man of war; they threaten to take away his life, but he despises their threats, all that he wants is to meet his enemies in the field. He has been in Halifax gaol about five weeks, together with colonel Allen, Mr. Lovell, and 23 others."

CHARLESTOWN (S. Carolina) Aug. 14.

On Monday last week, the declaration of independence was proclaimed here, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of people.

By letters from the plant from the camp two miles below Keowee, in the Cherokee country, we have the following interesting intelligence:

On the 21st of July, some of col. Williamson's scouts took two white men prisoners, who had been sent to get cattle for the enemy. They informed the colonel that Cameron had come over the hills a few days before with twelve white men; and that he, with the Seneca and some other Indians, in all about 150, were then encamped at Cananah, about thirty miles from Twenty three Mile Creek, where our army then lay encamped; and that their women and children had all retired from the towns to the neighbourhood of the same place. This intelligence determined the colonel to march that evening at the head of 330 horsemen, taking the two prisoners with him. His intention was to leave the horses two miles behind, with a party to guard them, and surround the enemy's camp by day-break. The river Keowee lying in his route, and being only passable at a ford, Seneca, obliged him to take that road. About one o'clock in the morning he arrived at the outskirts of that town, which he had received accounts of being entirely abandoned; and therefore little expected to meet with any opposition there. The enemy, however, having received some intimation of his march, had taken possession of the first houses, and posted themselves behind a long fence, fluffed with twigs and corn blades, on an eminence close to the road where the party was to pass; they allowed the guides and advanced guard to come almost up to the houses; when they fired five or six guns, but without doing any other damage than killing one of the guide's horses. They immediately afterwards began a very heavy fire on our advanced guard and main body; by which Mr. Francis Salvador was shot in three different places, col. Williamson had his horse shot under him, and eight men were badly wounded and two slightly. Mr. Salvador falling among the bushes, it being dark, and both parties mixed, they unluckily got his scalp. The Indian was taken by capt. Smith, who would have prevented his accomplishing his cruel purpose, had he not thought it was Mr. Salvador's servant taking care of his matter. He died about three quarters of an hour after. The whole army regretted his loss, as he was universally beloved and esteemed by them. Two of the wounded died next morning.

Our party, soon recovered from their surprise, kept up a brisk fire on the places where the flinties of the enemy's guns were seen, and soon drove them from their fences and houses. Their loss is not known; but from the number of blankets, shirts, tomahawks, &c. left besmeared with blood, and the bloody tracks which marked their retreat, it is supposed to be considerable. Col. Williamson remained on the ground till day-break, and burnt all the houses on both sides of the river, and destroyed their corn, &c. Judging that the party he had defeated would immediately proceed to their camp, and apprise them of his approach, and having made an appointment to meet colonel Thomas at Sugar town, the colonel, after having been to bury the dead and take care of the wounded, returned to his camp. Next day, in consequence of the appointment, the whole army proceeded to the neighbourhood of Keowee, where they encamped; and on the 4th, a

party of 400 men was sent to burn that town and Sugar town, which they effected. They found only an old lame Indian, who informed them, that the other had left the towns four days before, on a white man's telling them a large army was at Paris, which probably may be col. Neel and Thomas's party. He would not tell where the Indians were gone to.

On the 6th, the colonel marched at the head of 650 men after the enemy, being fully determined to carry fire and sword throughout their country.

The following was found in the possession of one of the soldiers taken in the transport brigantine, mentioned in our last:

Head-quarters, Boston, 13th Dec. 1775.

The bearer hereof, Duncan M'Arthur, having voluntarily engaged to serve his majesty, in the royal regiment of highland emigrants (raised and established for the just and loyal purpose of opposing, quelling and suppressing the present most unnatural, unprovoked, and wanton rebellion) conformable to the orders and directions of his excellency the commander in chief, and agreeable to his majesty's most gracious intentions, signified by the earl of Dartmouth, (secretary of state for America,) "that such emigrants from North-Britain (as well as other loyal subjects) that should engage to serve in the beforementioned corps, should be considered in the most favourable light;—and after the conclusion of the present unhappy civil war, (to which period only they are obliged to serve) be entitled to a proportion of two hundred acres vacant (or forfeited) lands for every man or head of a family, together with fifty acres more in addition for every person the family may consist of, the whole to be granted and patented without any expence to the said grantees. And moreover, to be free of any quit rent to the crown for twenty years." I do therefore, with the consent and approbation of his excellency the commander in chief, certify and declare, that the said Duncan M'Arthur is, at the expiration of the present war, (and when peace shall be established) to be at liberty and entitled to a final discharge from said regiment, and from his majesty's military service; and likewise to receive as a just reward for his spirited loyalty, the beforementioned grant of lands, in consequence of the orders and directions his majesty has been pleased to issue for that purpose.

Given under my hand and seal, time and place as first above-mentioned.

To all whom it

may concern.

To major JOHN SMALL.

MURDOCH M'LAINE,

Capt. R. H. emigrants.

WILLIAMSBURG September 13.

General Lee writes, from Purrysburg, of August 15th, that he is going to break up East Florida. President Rutledge, in a letter to the council, writes, that the South Carolinians had destroyed five Indian towns in the lower settlements, and laid waste their fields of corn. They have had two skirmishes, in both of which the Carolinians have been successful. They suppose they killed between 60 and 70 men.

ANNAPOLIS.

In CONVENTION.

September 3, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restrictions laid on the price of salt by the resolve of Convention of the 6th of July last, and the bounty given by the said resolve, be taken off, and that no future limitations ought to be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committee of observation of this state, in the price of any salt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, anything in the said or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

September 11, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to contract for supplying the same, are requested to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter several vessels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

150 **IN CONVENTION, May 23, 1776.**

RESOLVED, That a public salt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any sum of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

September 25, 1776.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near West River, on or about the 16th instant, a dark brown or black mare, about fourteen hands high, has no perceivable brand, her feet are galled by wearing iron fetters, has a long switch tail, and her mane hangs on both sides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the said mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall be paid twenty shillings currency reward, and no questions asked.

4w

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, jun.

DESERTED, from the brigantine Liberty, lying at Baltimore, the following seamen, viz. On the 10th inst. **WILLIAM PUCKINGHORN**, a native of New-England, about five feet six inches high, has light coloured hair and yellow at the tops: had on when he went away, a drab coloured jacket with a blue cape; when in liquor is subject to fits. On the 17th, two lads, **THOMAS CANE** and **JESSE CLARKSON**; Cane is a native of Ireland: had on a red jacket and osnabrig trousers, is lame by reason of an imposthume rising in one of his thighs. Clarkson is a native of Maryland, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, has light hair, a mild countenance, and engaging address. On the 20th, **SAMUEL MERCER**, **ANDREW BAXTER**, and **THOMAS TIVY**; Mercer is of low stature, a native of Ireland, apparently about forty years of age, halts in walking. Baxter is about five feet seven or eight inches high: had on a red jacket, and is remarkably fond of liquor. Tivy is a native of Ireland, about the size of Baxter, has a bad sore on one of his great toes, is fond of liquor, and when drunk very noisy. Any person who secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid three pounds reward for each.

THOMAS LILLY.

THERE is at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a black gelding colt, about two years old last spring, undock'd, and has no perceivable brand; his hind feet are white, and has a blaze in his face. This colt was lately brought from the subscriber's plantation on the north side of Severn, with some other of his colts, by his overseer, deeming him to be his property. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

3w

DENTON HAMMOND.

THERE is at the plantation of Vachel Johnson, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a horse between a chefnut and a bay, branded on the off buttock J, bald face, and white hind feet; has no shoes, is about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

September 16, 1776.

TO BE SOLD.

THE ship **LOVELY POLLY**, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Chester-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May last, completely finished, with masts, yards, tops, caps, and trusseltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will sail fast. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the subscriber, living where the ship now lays.

4w

MATTHEW AIKEN.

Patuxent, Maryland, Sept. 7, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt. Henry Carroll, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to make their claims known to

3w

GEO. & A. BISCOE, admsrs.

THERE is at the plantation of James Tanne-land jun. in Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock with a kind of a dot. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Swamp, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 14, 1776.

THIS is to inform my customers in general, that by reason of the advance in the price I pay for my oil and other charges on it, that I have raised my price for tanning and dressing, as follows: For tanning and dressing a hide black, ten shillings; for ditto russet, nine shillings; for kippis and other small skins proportionably thereto. As I cannot possibly carry on my business without ready money, request such of my customers that have accounts of long standing, that they pay their respective balances on the delivery of this year's crop, which will be of great service to me in this critical time, and esteemed a favour by their humble servant,

w2

BENJAMIN NORMAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1776.

DESERTED, the 3d instant, from capt. John Fulford's company of artillery, a certain **JAMES HARDESTY**, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six inches high, well made, short brown hair, gray eyes, fair complexion, and several scars on his hands: had on, when he deserted, a blue regimental coat faced with red and trimmed with yellow ferret, and a pair of buckskin breeches. His mother lives near Mr. Hr. Hillery Wilson's, on the Bay side, in Calvert county, and he has been seen about that place. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

tf

JOHN FULFORD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, a yellow negro fellow, named **TOM**, about five feet six inches high, has remarkably long feet. Whoever will bring him home, shall be paid three dollars, by

6w

THOMAS DYER.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

September 6, 1776.

LOST by the subscriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the clasp, containing 25 or 30 shillings, and sundry papers, of use to no other person but the owner; there was also a set of bills of exchange in said book, drawn by Mess. William and Robert Mollenon, merchants of London, in favour of the subscriber, for twenty-five pounds sterl. Whosoever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretson of Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

tf

DAVID WEEMS.

THERE is at the plantation of William Daveler, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, six saddle spots, branded on the near thigh HIO. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANY person who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his sobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addison, opposite Alexandria.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inst. a small flat double cased watch, winds up in the back, and has a small screw in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the said watch to me shall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for sale please to stop it.

JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS.

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and country, are earnestly requested to send all the old sheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently spare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own house or at the military hospital shop, on the State-house hill, where the free-school was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, sassafras, seneca and black snake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchased. Likewise country sarsaparilla, if clean, split and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which must be gathered ripe and cured in the shade; when dried, if found they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not answer the purpose.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

just published, and to be sold at the Printing-office.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND.

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st of June, 1776.

THE subscriber wants a good hair-dresser, who can shave and dress well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS BERT, Hair-dresser at Annapolis.

WHEREAS a commission hath issued out of the Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the said county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the trustees of a tract of land called Swan Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north side of Severn river, and also the bounds of any other lands on which the same may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the said tracts of land on Tuesday the first day of October next ensuing, in order to execute the said commission; and all persons interested are then and there desired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN,
JOSEPH MERRIKEN,
STEPHEN BOONE.

August 26, 1776.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current cash, **THE** remaining part of the deceased's estate, consisting of some household furniture, five stock, and a number of other things that may be necessary for housekeepers or plantation use, which may be seen and bought cheap by applying to the subscriber. And if the above things should not be sold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be exposed to public sale.

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

ALL persons who are indebted to the above estate, or to the subscriber, are requested to discharge their balances as soon as possible, as he intends moving some distance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of those gentlemen, to enable him to settle up the above estate on or before that time.

July 20, 1776.

TO be sold, at Shaw and Chiffon's Church, Street, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown sugar; likewise fair sugar by the loaf.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July, an indentured servant man named **GEORGE BRANNAGAN**, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a slim man about five feet seven inches high, very much pitted with the small-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen shirt and trousers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made shoes much worn: Whoever apprehends the said servant so that he may be had again, shall receive twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, it brought home by

tf

ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away last night, two servant men, viz. **STEPHEN RICHARDS**, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the small-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen shirt and trousers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linsy ditto, country shoes, broad brads buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indentured servant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the business, dark complexion and pitted with the small-pox, short curled black hair, has a four look, small eyes, speaks broken English: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, blue cotton trousers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with sleeves, as old castor hat, and half worn shoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up said servants and brings them home, or secures them so that the subscriber gets them again, shall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white **LINEN RAGS**, and one penny per pound for coarse, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the Western-shore, will give constant attendance at his office in West-Street, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the seventh day of December, 1775, for those emitted by the Convention the twenty-sixth day of July, 1775.